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[670]

Hongkong Daily Press.

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[a34-1]

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[a27]

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[a114]

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Two steamers (s.s. *Hui An* and *Hui Tai*) daily to
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[a131] THE MANAGER.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(25)

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be needed.
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUE ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 16th, 1910.

Nobody ever seriously contemplated the progress of the New Territories as a reason for the projection of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The grand ideal of uniting Europe and Asia, the linking of Hongkong to the continental capitals by a line of steel and at the same time establishing more direct communication with London, was the motive which inspired the promoters, whom future generations will bless for their shrewdness and their sentiment. Only men with the Imperial idea well developed could have conceived such a project. It was not the sentimental attraction of bringing Hongkong into more direct communication with Great Britain that appealed to the promoters so much as the trade benefits to be derived from opening the great interior of China, and as the vast territory to be served by the Hankow-Canton Railway feels the stimulating effects of trade and awakens to a new sense of life the advantageous results ought to be experienced in Hongkong, the grand railway terminus, and the great distributing centre. That is no dream. It is an anticipation which is likely to be realised some day, but when that day will dawn it is not for us to say. We know that the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway is practically completed. Already several parties have made the trip by rail to the border. We know also that fair progress is being made on the Chinese section. So far so good. But the larger and more important section from Hankow to Canton is not quite in the

same satisfactory condition. Indeed it is far from satisfactory. The innumerable squabbles as to raising money, who shall be allowed to provide loans, and who shall not participate in these, seem to be endless, and until unanimity is reached on the question of providing the necessary funds little progress can be made with the actual work of construction. It is perhaps rather early yet to suggest that pressure should be applied to induce the Chinese to hasten the completion of that line, but once the railway between Kowloon and Canton is opened the contracting parties will have good reason to demand that China should take more progressive measures to secure the performance of her part of the agreement. Somewhere about a fifth or a sixth of the work is all that has been accomplished on this large railway route, and as operations were commenced a number of years ago the progress can only be described as very unsatisfactory. Hongkong is vitally affected by the opening of this through traffic. The long line of railway will bring from sources hitherto untapped freight of varying character and immense quantity. Were it not so the days of the port would be numbered. Shipping would be diverted to better situated places, and Hongkong would languish as Macao has done. But though other ports are claiming a share of the trade which was previously the monopoly of the Colony, Hongkong's prosperity has not yet begun to diminish. Her future is brighter than ever it was, and though her position of pre-eminence may not be quite unassailable, her prospects are such as to encourage an optimistic outlook and a strong belief in the destiny of Great Britain in the Far East.

The German Mail of the 16th June was delivered in London on the 14th inst.

The year 1909 was singularly free from epidemic disease, except that the number of cases of enteric fever was above the average.

Attention is called to the first of a series of articles which appears in the present issue by "Sportsman" under the title "With dog and gun in the New Territory."

Dr. L. Pereira Marques has just returned from his trip to Mexico. He looks well and healthy after being away for about two months. He returns to Macao on Sunday.

We have received information that owing to the severity of the weather the s.s. *Lightning* had to put in at Chittagong on the 6th inst. and discharged part of her cargo, which was damaged.

Cholera continues to spread in the Philippines and no less than 38 towns in six provinces are reported infected. Tuesday's reports showing a total of 127 cases accompanied by 115 deaths. Pangasinan is still the worst province, 25 of its towns being now infected with the disease.

Two cases of boarding-house runners, the *Lia* and the *Change*, arrived at the German steamer *Wong Kai* at the same time on Thursday, and a quarrel arose through a dispute as to which party should first board the ship. In the disturbance one man was seriously cut about the head, and yesterday three of the fighters appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax. His Worship ordered each man to pay the injured runner \$50 compensation.

We are requested to state that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has received the sum of \$116 from the Directors of the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie for distribution in local charities. His Excellency has forwarded one-half of this sum to the Diocesan Girls' School and the other half to the Benevolent Society. We feel sure that residents in the Colony will greatly appreciate the generosity of the Directors of the Circus.

A fish dealer who arrived here by the river steamer *Kwong Sai* on Thursday became an object of interest to a number of coolies on board. They promoted a quarrel in his vicinity, and while he was watching the fight his bag, containing \$319, was stolen and substituted by another. When he discovered the theft he reported the matter to the police. Sergeant Murphy caused a search to be made on board, and the secreted bag and money were recovered.

We are informed by Messrs. Carlotta & Co., Agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, that this company has ceased to do service on the Indo-China run and that from the first inst. a newly started Italian Company will undertake with this line under the style, *Societa Anonima Nazionale dei Servizi Marittimi*. The steamers *Ischia* and *Capri* will continue plying between Hongkong and Bombay with the usual ports of call under the new firm as before and the itinerary will undergo no modification.

The incidence of malaria in the Colony during 1909 shows a reduction as compared with recent years. During the year various works have been carried out in rural districts, and especially in the village of Shan Ki Wai, with a view to reducing the number of breeding places for the mosquito; while the bylaws dealing with the prevention of mosquito breeding have been amended by the Board, so as to make it possible to deal more effectively with their breeding places. This statement appears in the annual report of the Sanitary Department.

Among the passengers leaving for Home today are Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith and Mr. M. H. Logan.

The eighteenth case of plague, which proved fatal, was reported yesterday from the Peak. It was imported from Canton.

Rear-Admiral Lyons, who with Mrs. and Miss Lyons, leaves for Home to-day, made his adieu to the officers and members of the naval establishment yesterday.

It is reported that the plant of the ill-fated Junk Bay Mills has been sold to a Japanese firm, the Kobe Suisan Company, who will transfer it to Kobe where it will be re-erected.

Sergeant Edwards, who has been a Hongkong Water Police for some years, leaves for the Federated Malay States next week to join the police force there as an inspector. He will be missed in local cricketing ranks.

At the Magistrate's yesterday Mr. E. R. Hallifax sentenced a Chinese to one month's imprisonment and six hours' stocks for stealing a bundle of clothing from a passenger on the s.s. *Kwong Tung*.

FIGHTING AT MACAO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, July 14th.
To-day quietness reigned at Coloman. The big guns were silent, and the gunboat *Patric*, which is anchored in the channel between Coloman and Wong Kam, remained inactive. However, a detachment of soldiers attempted to make an advance into the village but were received by a shower of bullets which compelled the Portuguese to retreat. The village itself is deserted, but the pirates with the village who have joined them are sheltering on the mountain, which, being rocky and having a growth of brushwood, affords excellent cover.

A number of wounded children were found. They were taken to the hospital.

The Chinese gunboats and launches are also watching the island in order to prevent the pirates making their escape.

The opinion expressed by the *Hongkong Daily Press* is shared by the Portuguese, some of whom deplore the military weakness of Macao, which makes an effort like the present tempting to these marauders. It is stated also that the pirates are using smokeless powder.

A NOTABLE PERSONALITY IN HONGKONG

Among the arrivals here yesterday, per s.s. *Tean* may be noted Mr. George N. Wolfe, till lately general manager of the very largest hotel in Manila, if not in the world, although one of the least advertised. It has accommodation for five thousand guests, mostly permanent boarders, and till lately, was the haven of rest for many provincial treasurers of the Philippine Islands. Well known as one of the principal and most respectable institutions of the city, it has passed through stress and vicissitudes triumphantly and still retains the most patronized hotel in this place, if not the most popular. Under the management of Mr. Wolfe it has attained its present well-known efficiency, and the order maintained there must be seen to be believed. For hospitality it is conspicuous. All the guests can be served with their meals in the short space of seven minutes and complaints are never heard. A band plays selections every evening, the musicians themselves being permanent boarders, whilst the guests promenade and disport themselves in the spacious grounds. All the attendants wear a neat becoming uniform.

We have much pleasure in wishing Mr. Wolfe a pleasant and happy stay in the United States, whether he is bound, for it will be many years are we forget the eminently capable and genial warden of Bilibid Prison in Manila, the largest in the world, and certainly, one of the best managed. —Contributed.

"THOU SHALT NOT MARRY"

COMMANDANT'S ORDER TO SRAPEERS.

The publication of the recent orders issued to the York and Lancaster Regiment at Blackdown to suppress the female dog, the domestic cat, and the wretched mousethe of the non-commissioned officer and private soldier has prompted Mr. W. Brookes Hall, of Bedford, to forward to the *Standard* similar orders recently issued by an engineer major in the Bombay Presidency, of which the following is a copy:—

MARRIED OFFICERS IN THE 3RD Sappers AND MINERS.

At this the commencement of the leave season and of spring, when a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, I wish to make clear to every one my ideas on the subject of marriage in the future.

There is a saying that—
Colonels must
Major's may
Captains should not
Subalterns must not

which exactly expresses my feelings.
Ponies and Kirkee are expensive places and every married officer makes the mess bills of the rest bigger (it makes no difference how much money he has himself). Again it is only fair to a lady that her husband should pay her attention and give up to her most of his time. Captains and subalterns who have to know their men, to work with them, to play games with them, must find time to be married.
In the P. W. D. and M. W. S. it is quite different; a captain has no men to look after; he has no mess and wants a home, and has draws more pay. The house accommodation is also very short in East Kirkee.

For all these reasons the commandant expects that after this date any captain or subaltern who contemplates taking to himself a wife should at the same time ask to be transferred to some other employment.
(Signed) U. W. Evans, Major R.E.
Commandant 3rd Sappers and Miners.

TELEGRAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.)

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

PEKING, July 15th.

The meeting of the Grand Council to-day favoured a proposal acknowledging receipt of the terms of the new Convention and expressing satisfaction at the adherence to the Portsmouth Treaty and the maintenance of the status quo in Manchuria.

"MONGOLIA" AGROUND.

Tokyo, July 15th.

The Pacific Mail steamer "Mongolia" is aground near Shimidzu.

LATER.

The latest official statement is that the "Mongolia" is still stuck. Her position is not regarded as serious and hopes are entertained that she will be refloated soon.

LATER.

Efforts to float her at high tide failed, and the liner "Siberia" has been dispatched to her assistance.

(FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

FRENCH AND GERMAN DEMANDS.

PEKING, July 15th.

The German Minister has made a strong demand for the concession to open the gold mine in Kwaishan and to build a dock at Chingtu.

The French Minister has also submitted a request for the concession of certain land in Yunnan.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED IN YUNNAN.

PEKING, July 15th.

The rebels in Yunnan gathered in strong force at Tai-li-ho and Mang-ho where they were attacked by the soldiers who were defeated.

(REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS TIBET.

LONDON, July 14th.

A voluminous Blue-book on Tibet has been published, the principal feature of which is the second despatch of Sir Edward Grey on April 8th insisting upon China observing the various Treaties and Trade Agreements, intimating that Britain was prepared to protect the interests of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, and warning China of the inadvisability of increasing her troops in the vicinity thereof.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PROGRAMMES CONTRASTED.

LONDON, July 14th.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Naval Estimates, Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist M.P., moved that the vote of £3,444,000 for Naval construction be reduced by two millions.

Mr. Asquith deplored the necessity for the increase and deeply regretted that the increase had been associated with the notion of hostility to a friendly nation like Germany. Nothing was further from the truth. "Our relations," he said, "have been and are of the most cordial nature. On comparing programmes it would be seen that Britain would have twenty-five Dreadnoughts in 1913, plus two Colonial Dreadnoughts at the other end of the world. In that year Germany would have twenty-one Dreadnought, plus potentially four Italian, while the number which Austria was building was unknown. The margin

against us was excessive." He recognised that every new Dreadnought delayed some social reform, but national security was the paramount condition of all social reform.

LONDON, July 15th.

Mr. Dillon's motion was rejected by 298 votes to 70.

The vote was thereupon passed.

Mr. Balfour rejoiced that the worst had not happened, but there never had been a time when those responsible for the defence of the country were content to allow such a narrow margin of superiority over a single rival.

Mr. Barnes, Labour M.P., said that Germany at the end of 1912 would have thirteen Dreadnoughts and Great Britain would have twenty-seven including the two provided by the Colonies.

Mr. McKenna stated that the contracts for five Dreadnoughts in the 1910 programme would not be given out in time to be completed in 1912 and he was convinced that any less vote would be insufficient to give security.

(FROM THE "CABLENEWS.")

OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NEW YORK, July 6th.

The directorate of the sugar trust has disavowed the ownership of land in the Philippine Islands. In answer to questions by agents of the Government, the management of the trust has denied that the organization was in any way interested in the purchase of the San Jose estate in Mindoro, either directly or indirectly. Mr. Poole, who purchased the Mindoro estate and now manages the property, according to the officials of the trust, is in no way the representative of that concern and holds no property for it in the Philippines.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 14th.

A SLAVE GIRL'S ROMANCE.

In the San Cheung Village was a young slave girl who was taken seriously ill. Her master, thinking that she would never recover sent her to a charitable medical association together with her "body certificate" saying that if she recovered she was to be the property of the association. It happened that the doctor of the association was a Western-trained man and under his care the girl speedily became well and within a month was completely restored to health and strength. The association then advertised that they desired the girl to be married and invited all between the ages of 19 and 25 who were without wives to present themselves at the hospital on a certain evening. More than forty young men of various grades of society presented themselves and the girl was asked to choose the one she most fancied. Her choice fell on a young fellow called Chi, aged 19, a baker's assistant, and the two were thereupon united according to Chinese custom. This is said to be the first time on record on which a slavegirl has chosen her own husband.

BAD CHARACTER.

The Taoist Police has noticed that there are a very large number of bad characters on the new Bund. This place appears to be a happy hunting ground for thieves, pickpockets and extortioners, and the Taoist Police orders for the various police officers attached to stations in the vicinity of the Bund to redouble their vigilance. Acting on these instructions the police searched a house near the Ng Shiu Moon (Five Giant Gate) and in it found a quantity of knives, guns and iron clubs. Several men were arrested, but have not yet been tried. No regulars of a secret society was found and the police were at a loss to account for their discovery. In the vicinity of this house are a number of gambling shops, and all sorts of bad characters congregate in the neighbourhood. Owing to the abnormal growth of secret societies lately, the police are finding it very hard to preserve order and the task of discriminating good citizens from bad is daily becoming more difficult.

MANCHURIAN THIEVES.

A man named Wong living in Tai Pak Chik Street, had occasion to draw a thousand taels from the bank, and the fact became known to certain bad characters living in the district. On the evening of the day in question they raided the man's house and drove the inmates into a corner, where some of the number covered them with fire-arms. The rest of the gang looted the house and went off with money and valuable things worth more than £2,000. The loss reported to the police and six of the robbers were soon caught. Five of these were found to be Manchurians and were handed over to the officer in charge of the Eight Banners Settlement.

MILITARY VIOLENCE.

A diabolical occurrence is reported from the Po Kuen village in the Nam Hoi District. A man named Liu Chia had just returned from Hongkong, where he was in the employ of a foreign firm. At the moment of the man's arrival the military happened to be searching for a unfortunate Lin. Taking him outside the village, they shot him to death and threw his body into the river. A few days after the corpse was discovered near Chan Chuen, and it was found to have knife wounds as well as bullet wounds. The father of the deceased has now come to the village and the commander of the Kung Po camp has been ordered to arrest the murderers.

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Most every kind of sport indulged in by residents of this Colony has received adequate notice from the local Press, yet it is a curious fact that the oldest sport of all—that indulged in by the followers of Nimrod—receives the least notice or encouragement.

Why this is so it is hard to explain, because the proverbial Englishman by way of relaxation is supposed to say: "Let's go out and kill something," while in this Colony the expression is more often changed to, "Let's go and drink something." There are, however, a fair number of sportsmen who yearly visit a few well known spots in the New Territory and beyond, yet the majority of them have but the vaguest idea where game is most likely to be found, or the quickest and easiest way of reaching this desirable country. The advent of the railway, will, however, serve in some measure to make the New Territory more generally known to sportsmen and others and week-end shooting parties will no doubt become popular.

"With Dog and Gun in the New Territory" might well give the title to an interesting book, but while the writer does not aspire to such heights, the few hints given in this and succeeding articles will, it is hoped, be of some interest to local sportsmen. In its 300 odd square miles of diversified country the New Territory offers a greater variety of sport than it is generally credited with, and one can find in miles of swamp, on grassy hill slopes or in dry, broken country, ample sport to reward him for a little toil and trouble. In season, one can shoot partridge, quail, snipe, duck and curlew, pigeons and doves, besides a few rarer birds such as woodcock, plover, greenbank and even pelicans. In the deep ravines which scar the mountain sides are to be found the small barking deer, which are not so hard to get as might be imagined, and whose flesh is quite a delicacy. The whole of the New Territory is admirably suited for game of all kinds, and birds would abound in even greater numbers were it not for the great havoc wrought among them by vermin with which the whole country swarms. Hawks, snakes, foxes and civet cats are the worst offenders, although the first named of these undoubtedly does the greater damage. In the winter season hawks are everywhere. Nothing escapes their keen eyes, and quick is the fate of a partridge or quail caught away from cover. Hunger makes these pests quite fearless. I have seen a "winged" partridge picked up and carried off by a hawk before man or dog could reach it, and nothing smaller than No. 4 shot has any effect on them, and then only at short range. Considering they have so many enemies, it is surprising how numerous the birds really are, and it is doubtless due to the close, thick undergrowth, which clothes the hills and waste land, that so many survive. Most of the birds, too, are migratory, and only the partridge—which, by the way, isn't a partridge—and wood doves may be said to be natives. True, one will find a few winter snipe in boggy places long after the usual snipe season is over, but these, too, vanish with the advent of spring. The close season for game extends from March to September—both months inclusive—but snipe shooting begins generally about the last week in August. In season, therefore, to anyone hoping to make good "bag" five things are essential: a good pair of legs, a good gun, good ammunition, a good dog, and lastly, the ability to shoot straight. Without these essentials the day's sport will be mummied up tersely in one short remark, sore foot and no luck. Special attention should be given to foot and leg gear; a pair of not too heavy hobnailed boots should be worn, because on dry grassy slopes without nails one is certain to "come a cropper," and serious accidents might result. Then one should wear puttees in preference to leggings, as the former more effectively prevent and guard from getting in one's boots, besides being an excellent support to legs and ankles. In making a "bag" a great deal, of course, depends on the dog. Because a dog costs, say, \$300.00 and is of good breed it does not necessarily follow that he is also a good game finder. I have seen some such dogs—the apple of their owner's eye—which were not worth their keep. This is a trying climate for European dogs, and thoroughbred dogs are often delicate, get quickly out of condition, are unable to last a day among difficult country, and a good crossbred—between pointer and setter for preference—is the best dog for hunting purposes. They are generally keener and stronger in the legs besides being constitutionally harder. The majority of local Nimrods go in for keeping either pointer or setter thoroughbreds, and while their possession is no doubt pleasing to those with fat purses, the man of small means who owns a good crossbred will generally go farther and fare better than the aristocrat with his aristocratic dog. I might here diversify and enlarge on the treatment of dogs in general, but will merely content myself with a few remarks, and with saying that dog-owners in Hongkong far too often leave the care of valuable dogs in the hands of ignorant "boys" or coolies. They either gorge the animals to excess or else feed them at uncertain times and intervals with the result that many good dogs become mangy and cankered or too fat and flabby to be of the least use in a sporting sense. The juice of soup-meat mixed with boiled rice or dog biscuits, with an occasional bone in the proper feed for hunting dogs is this climate. Their principal meal should be at night, and only a snack should be given them in the morning. When not in use hunting dogs should be kept tied up and allowed only a half hour's exercise morning and evening. They should be washed with dog-wash at least once a week, but frequent dry brushings with a stiff brush do more good than too much washing. An occasional dose of "Benbow's" will keep their stomachs and digestion in good order. A lot more might be said, but the above are the main things to observe in the care of a dog.

In the next article the writer will deal with snipe shooting, as next month will see these birds arriving from the North to make a short stay here before proceeding farther South.

SPOETSMAN.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, July 15th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

AN ABSENT CLIENT.

In the action brought by Lok Yiu Lai against Li Wai Tong to recover \$115.25, Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Bratton & Hott) who appeared for the plaintiff, asked that the case should be set down for trial.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who appeared for the defendant, said his client was in the country, and was coming back next week.

Mr. Hinds—He has been in the country for a long time now, and we hear that story every week.

His Lordship—I will adjourn the case until next Friday. We shall be able to tell then whether he is under way.

MEETING A TENANT.

Woo Cheong applied to the Court for an order to eject his tenant, Yan Kam Kee.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who represented the owner, informed His Lordship that the tenant refused to leave.

His Lordship—Has he been paying his rent?

Mr. Kong Sing—He has paid his rent, but he won't go out, and we've got another tenant who will pay more.

His Lordship ordered the tenant to give up possession by Saturday afternoon.

THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.

The action in which Wong Fu Ng, complainant, proceeded against Captain Johnson of the s.s. *Shui On* to recover damages for false imprisonment was again mentioned.

Mr. Davidson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) represented the defendant.

Mr. Davidson said his Lordship had adjourned the question of special damages pending the decision of the appeal, and on the hearing of the appeal both parties were ordered to pay their own costs.

He did not know whether that order as to costs would have any effect in the defence on the proceedings on which special damages were due. If they had to argue the question before his Lordship as to what the special damages were, the costs would exceed the special damages.

Mr. Shenton said it was a legal point whether his friend could get special damages or not.

His Lordship said he would hear the case in Chambers to-day.

PIANO TUNER'S CLAIM.

The case was mentioned in which A. Ogilvie sued the Robinson Piano Co. to recover 1945, balance said to be due for wages and commission.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Griest) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Hinds appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hinds asked that a peremptory order should be made to give the defendant's discovery.

Mr. Harris—I don't think your Lordship can hear my friend. He must re-instate his case. I don't remember any order being made for discovery at all. If my friend wishes for an order he must apply in the usual way and give me notice.

His Lordship—You have got an order for discovery?

Mr. Harris—He has not yet, my Lord.

Mr. Hinds—I have.

Mr. Harris—I have had no notice whatever. The Plaintiff Judge's clerk said that no order for discovery had been made.

Mr. Hinds—I remember there was no order made for discovery.

His Lordship—I cannot remember, and you don't seem to have endorsed it yourself.

Mr. Hinds—I will apply for an order for discovery if it has not been made.

Mr. Harris—My friend cannot. I would not think of stopping him, but the case must be in the list.

Mr. Hinds—In Summary Jurisdiction any application may be made in Chambers. There is no necessity to re-instate a case in the list unless it was adjourned *in die*.

His Lordship—I will hear the matter in Chambers to-morrow.

GEN. BOTHA'S AMBITION.

General Botha, in his speech in the Opera House at Pretoria, on June 15th, said that he had declared his policy would secure a stability and certainty hitherto unknown, thus ensuring increased investment of capital and helping South Africa to become self-contained.

He desired—

The harmonious co-operation of Church and State.

Application of scientific methods in all professions and industries.

The establishment of sound finance.

The placing of agriculture on a much higher platform than hitherto, thus inducing settlement on the land.

Part of his ambition was to see a defence force of the greatest possible strength representative of both races.

Last night's meeting marks the birth of a new party absorbing the Volks, Orangie, Union, and Bond parties. There are therefore now two great parties in South Africa—namely, the above-mentioned party, which will be known as the South African National party, and led by General Botha, and the Unionist party, led by Dr. Jameson and composed of the United Progressives.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China str. *Leizang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong, on the 15th instant, and is due here on or about the 29th instant.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Monteagle* arrived at Yokohama at 7.30 p.m. on the 14th instant, and left again at 6 a.m. on Saturday for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The Bank Line str. *Oceano* arrived at Vancouver on the 13th instant.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN GRANT.

The hearing of the charge preferred against John Grant, formerly an engineer in the Public Works Department, of obtaining \$10 by false pretences, was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the defendant. Mr. A. Woodcock, acting Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, was the first witness called. He produced a cheque tendered by the defendant, which was an exhibit in a summary Court action.

In reply to Mr. Gardner, witness said he did not know what the result of the action was.

Mr. H. E. Davidson, solicitor in the firm of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, produced a cheque for \$57.61 received by his firm from the defendant. Witness received the cheque personally on March 11th in settlement of an amount in an action. It was money due by Grant to his client.

In cross-examination witness said defendant asked if a post-dated cheque would be accepted for the amount of his claim, and he (Mr. Davidson) received instructions to postpone the action until March 31st.

In reply to Sir Grant Appleton, witness stated that this cheque was presented for payment by his client, but payment was refused.

Mr. M. A. Yee, a clerk employed at the Astor House Hotel, identified the cheque produced by the first witness. Testator received it with a letter on March 4th. It was sent in payment of an account owing by the defendant, and was post-dated to March 31st.

His Worship—Was there any arrangement about post-dating it?—No.

Was it dishonoured?—It was dishonoured on presentation on March 31st.

How did it get into the possession of the Deputy Registrar?—When the case came on in Court I produced the cheque.

In cross-examination witness said that defendant had been staying at the Astor House.

Prior to receiving this cheque you had one for \$250 which he paid?—Yes, that was a few months before.

This present cheque was for a balance?—It was balance of account from January to May, 1909.

Mr. Gammon, the proprietor, obtained judgment for this amount?—Yes.

His execution was issued?—No.

Mr. M. A. Kahn, manager of the firm of Messrs. Ullmann & Co., jewellers, of Queen's Road Central, produced a crossed cheque for \$500 which he saw the defendant hand to Mr. Boraheim, an assistant in the firm, for payment of purchases which he made the same day.

Witness took the cheque at once to the bank, but it was closed. He passed it in, however, and on going to the bank next day learned that it had been dishonoured. Witness sent a representative to Mr. Grant's place at Kowloon with the first cheque, and he returned with another on the afternoon of March 5th. This cheque was post-dated to the Monday following.

The cheque was presented to the bank, and again returned dishonoured. Before the cheque was returned no arrangement had been made about delaying presentation.

In cross-examination witness said he did not personally sell the goods to the defendant.

I put it to you that the sale took place at the end of February?—The goods were sold on the same day as the first cheque was presented, so far as I know.

And you couldn't get the cheque cashed on that day?—No.

Meanwhile, Mr. Boraheim had parted with the goods?—Yes.

Who went to see the defendant at Kowloon?—Mr. Goldsmith.

You don't know what passed between them?—Only by hearsay.

Have you received payment of that \$500?—Part of it, \$350.

And you hold a judgment for the balance?—I think so.

You've issued execution?—I don't think so.

Lai Yun San, manager of the Hip On Company, produced three cheques purporting to have been issued by the defendant, which were tendered in payment of house rent. As witness could not get any money from the bank he got a Summary Court order to seize the furniture. When the furniture was seized the money was paid into Court.

In cross-examination witness said he thought the name of his tenant was Watling.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

WHITE GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

Theories regarding the use of coloured underclothing to repel the heat in the tropics have been discredited by a report made by the U.S. Army board for the study of tropical diseases in the Philippine Islands. About eighteen months ago 3,000 units of orange-red underclothing and a corresponding number of orange-red hats were sent to the Philippine Islands. These were distributed so that one-half of a company should be clad in the new garments and the other in ordinary white underclothes.

The Army surgeons kept close watch on the men, but they failed to find that the coloured underclothes brought any relief from the tropical heat, although British army officers in India had reported that such clothing was much more comfortable in hot weather than white.

A medical board found that the coloured underclothing added materially to the burden of heat upon the system, which is a great cause of tropical deterioration. It is admitted that orange-red is a protection against the chemical rays of the sun, but the same result is secured by the khaki and tan-coloured campaign hat of the American soldier.

The experiments were conducted with the greatest care, frequent records being made of blood pressure and loss of weight and general results. The results were the same in case of either the white skin of the American or the brown skin of the Filipino.

EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

An interesting piece of news came on Saturday from Peking by way of New York, to the effect that an English Editor had approved of a proposal made by the Board of Education for the official adoption of the English language for scientific and technical education and for its study in all provincial scientific and technical high schools. The fact that the Chinese Education Board should have made the suggestion that in a survey of the world made from the Throne of China the utility of the English language should seem to be so great as to render desirable its adoption for the purpose of modern studies, is a strong evidence of the progress that English has made. Criticism is excited as to the reasons which guided the Education Board and inspired the Throne or those about it. Presumably English is the Western language that has the widest foothold on the fringe of China. As the language not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but of the United States, it is a good medium of communication with the European trading community, and with the more progressive nations of the Pacific seaboard. It is also the official language of the Indian Empire and is the language most familiar to seamen, for those of all nations have for the most part some acquaintance with English. Thus English may well seem in China to be the foreign language of most general utility. That is probably the deciding motive for it. It is too much to assume that the Chinese Education Board has examined the other most familiar European tongues, the French and the German. If China should become a party to the newly proposed scheme of international law on the subject of copyright there will be an extra inducement to British authors of scientific and technical books to make their treatises the best in the world on the subjects with which they deal, and a new inducement to the British Government to encourage the pursuit of science in this country. For unless the English language is the best Chinese market now open to foreign books, possibly translated into English, the spread of a language to people other than those whose mother tongue it is may be useful to them if the language is a widespread medium of communication and if it carries a literature of great spiritual and intellectual substance. But the language itself always suffers in the process of being spoken. The Chinese people, and known in many other parts of the Pacific, and known as "pidgin-English," is only an extreme case of the fact of which it is a corollary. But that some medium is wanted in many parts of the world and by many people is proved by the efforts made to create a new "universal" language for general use, of which perhaps the most vigorous has produced "Volapuk." Men acquainted with the natural history of language can hardly sympathize with the idea of a man-made language, which is the natural speech of no one and which is as hard to come by as a language which is the natural speech of many. For a language must be spread of living things. It is a language that is alive, and it can spread naturally, that is, by being spoken, though it may be cultivated after it is dead if it carries a great literature. The typical cases of languages which received a vast extension of area and paid for it by loss of quality are, of course, Greek and Latin, and their fate offers a warning to the races that speak English by nature. It is a warning that must necessarily be heeded to alter the course of things. The Greek Peninsula and islands of the western fringe of Asia Minor, and of the Greek cities of Sicily and Southern Italy. It had its varieties, which were natural and healthy, as well as its perfect type, the Greek spoken at Athens, recorded in the conversational parts of the plays of the Aristophanes. But when Alexander, at the head of a Macedonian Army, overran the East and founded new capitals in Egypt and Syria, Greek became the official language of his Empire, and of the kind that sprang from it, and the language thus made universal very quickly degenerated. Thus came about a new state of things. From Pella to Babylon and Alexandria men talked a rough, simplified Greek devoid of the strength and grace of Attic, and this became the common tongue. When the Jewish community of Alexandria translated their daily life this was the language of their daily life. But when any man aspired to write something of his own worth, he wrote in the language which he was accustomed to talk and copied the Athenian writers of an earlier age. Very soon, then, there were two languages, one for speech and the other for books. Latin had a similar fate. Roman administration, Roman settlements, the course of trade and intercourse, the Latin of the common speech not only of Italy, but of Spain, of Gaul, and of Dacia. But the spoken language was not of the kind that sprang from it, and the language thus made universal very quickly degenerated. Thus came about a new state of things. From Pella to Babylon and Alexandria men talked a rough, simplified Greek devoid of the strength and grace of Attic, and this became the common tongue. When the Jewish community of Alexandria translated their daily life this was the language of their daily life. 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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.O. 6th Ed-Labor's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

DURING Mr. J. R. M. SMITH'S absence on leave Mr. N. J. STABBE has been Appointed Acting Chief Manager.

G. BALLOCH.

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [833]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY that the above Company CHANGED to exist in the 1st inst. that the Service hitherto kept up by the Steamers of this Line has now been taken over by the

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE PER SERVIZI MARITIMI.

The Service of the Steamers on the India-China run will be continued as heretofore and the itinerary will undergo no modification.

CARLO WITZ & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [834]

Re WILLIAM LYSAGHT, Deceased.

ALL CREDITORS having Claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the undersigned as early as possible. Dated this 11th day of July, 1910.

DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Executors.

WANTED.

AN EXPERT TYPESETTER, with knowledge of Shorthand preferred. When applying please state salary required and previous experience.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [829]

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the State of NORTH BORNEO from 1st JANUARY, 1911, to 31st December, 1911.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on the 1st day of November, 1910, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years. The Farms above referred to are the Opium, Spirit, Gasoline, and Prawn-Broking Farms for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Penang, or of Messrs. Ginn, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail prices for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1911, 1912 and 1913 are those specified below, viz.:

For every 3 tun packet	...	\$0.14
" 4 " "	...	0.19
" 5 " "	...	0.24
" 6 " "	...	0.28
" 3 cwt receptacle	...	1.15
" 1 tub	...	4.80

Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [762]

KIDNEYS

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S KIDNEYS

60 CENTS PER DOZ.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

GRACA & CO.

7, DES VEXES ROAD.

Dealers in

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited.

[769]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$150 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [825]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1.00 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th to FRIDAY, 29th July, both dates inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [824]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

General Agents for

THE WEST POINT BUILDING, LTD.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [824]

HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th July to 9th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [825]

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD. LOST.

CERTIFICATE of 100 Shares standing in the Register of this Company in the name of ARTHUR CHIL SELWYN MANLY has been LOST.

Serial No. 229—13313/13412—100 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificate for the said 100 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificate unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1910. [775]

FOR SALE

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the Session 1909.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ——— \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 11 and 36, at PRATA EAST.

Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & Co., LTD.,

Engineers, &c.,

PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-163]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mythic Flowery Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Xwellin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. BENNETT.

The description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE ——— \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

INTIMATIONS

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Ships, etc., at Hongkong for a period of 12 Months from the 1st August, 1910.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICERS, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on the 15th July, 1910.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders and of accepting any portion of a tender.

EDGAR WATTS,

Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard,

Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [803]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS

SOLIGNUM.

The Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents.

STEMSEN & Co.

(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

7481

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS AND CHILLED SHOTS.

From No. 10 to 888 G. at \$5, \$7 and \$150 per 10, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

STEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants.

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 35 & 37, KING LOOSE STREET, (2nd St., west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

[495]

DAVID CORSE & SON'S

MECHANICAL NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TAPPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBERS & CO

Sole Agents.

15351

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1908 £19,121,313.

I. Authorised Capital ... \$6,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000

Paid-up Capital ... 1,125,000

II. Fire Funds ... 3,204,753

7 10

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [728]

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE, in Kowloon Terrace.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [325]

TO LET.

No. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

No. 2, OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession.

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

14, Des Vexes Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [800]

TO LET.

No. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

Apply to—

COMPTON & DEPT.

Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

TO LET.

SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each Flat.

Apply to—

J. HENNESSY BETH.

No. 4, 1st House Street.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,

14, Des Vexes Road, Central.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

TO LET.

No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Office.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [35]

TO LET.

No. 156, PRATA EAST, from 1st June.

ALSO

OFFICES, at No. 2, PRATER STREET, from 1st July.

Apply—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [705]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Vexes Road, Central, corner of 1st House Street.

Apply to—

Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,

5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

TO LET—AT MACAO.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avenida.

Apply to—

C. A. B. D'ASSUMCAO,

75, Prata Grande, MACAO.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [802]

TO LET.

Nos. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses.

No. 57, PRATA GRANDE, Macao.

GODOWN, 18, Daddell Street.

CHEITONDAL, No. 101, Prata Fully Furnished for September and October, 1910.

No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, with use of Tennis Court, from 1st June, 1910.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). PREMISES at SEYMOUR, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

FOR SALE—TON GIBBS, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LENSFORD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW AND COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yauwatt, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [730]

TO LET.

Nos. 2 and 3, GOUGH HILL (104, PRATA), as one or two HOUSES, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—

Messrs. S. J. DAVID & Co.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [782]

TO LET.

"DARTMOOR," No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.

GODOWN, 151 to 155, PRATA EAST.

OFFICES No. 2, Connaght Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wang Nei Chung Road.

No. 4, BIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES in York Building.

No. 10, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Prata East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Sanyan's Institute, Prata East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

BOWEN ROAD, Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910. [781]

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... 16,550,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Tokyo London Osaka

Nagasaki San Francisco Lyons

New York Shanghai Honolulu

Bombay Tientsin Hankow

Newchwang Dalny Peking

Antung Luyang Port Arthur

Tsingtao Chang Chun Mukden

Kobe

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 1/2 per annum

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A Grateful Wife



Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking everything possible has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—the Phosferine way. The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, diminished with every dose of Phosferine. This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that before, during, and after child-birth she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road, Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air, failed to make any headway. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 3/6 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent lax upon my constitution was not half so great as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help both before and after child-birth, as it supplies just the strength helpful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Nausea	Lassitude	Backache
Indigestion	Maternity Weakness	Headache	Rheumatism
Sleeplessness	Premature Decay	Fatigue	Headache
	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Pain	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the Royal Family, H.M. the Emperor of Russia, H.M. the King of Spain, H.M. the King of Greece, and the Principal Royal and Aristocratic throughout the World. Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6, 2/6, and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Store, etc. The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double beveled, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12 Selected Ash Cues. | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
| 1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Wall Ball Rack. |
| 1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed. |
| 1 Long Butt. | 1 Best Billiard Brush. |
| 1 Mid Butt. | 1 Set "Crystallite" or "Benzoline" Bill. Balls. |
| 1 Billiard Marking Board. | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted. |
| 1 Dust Cover for Table. | 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File. |
| 1 Straightedge and 1 Circle. | 1 Bottle Cue Cement. |
| 1 Best Spirit Level. | 1 Box Silk Spots. |
| 1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe. | 2 Dozen Best White Chalk. |

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiard can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE NEW MINERAL WATERS.
Of late the idea has been growing that the curative effects of mineral waters are due chiefly to radioactivity, which may be lost in bottled natural waters and is not usually present in artificial waters. This theory has led to the establishing of a novel industry at Kreuznach, Germany. The place has mines that produce radium salts, and the product is being used for making radioactive baths and beverages, which are credited with great powers of curing rheumatism, gout, tumors, and other maladies. Various sizes of cylindrical brass charging tanks, called "activators," are employed. These contain small amounts of the insoluble radium compounds, and when water introduced at the top has become sufficiently charged with emanation the liquid is drawn off through a faucet. While the small apparatus for beverages may deal with only one to five quarts of water daily, the larger sizes may yield emanation enough to charge 40 or 50 baths. By this method, radioactivity may be imparted to any kind of mineral water desired, and the degree may be regulated. The product must be kept at rest until wanted, as it loses activity very rapidly on agitation.

TAGGING THE BIRDS.

Whether birds—especially migratory ones—return to the same nests year after year is a question of much interest to the naturalist. Swallows of the summer in England do not winter north of Africa, but an observer at High Helden, Kent, has recorded that one returned on April 12 to a nest it occupied last year. It was recognized by a ring placed on its leg May 8, 1909. To gain a better knowledge of birds' habits, more than 2,000 British birds were last year marked with inscribed aluminum rings, and twice as many more will be similarly tagged this year.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT OF MAGNETISM.

The magnetism with which Prof. S. P. Thomson lately showed a perceptible effect on the senses was produced by a powerful alternating current in a nine-inch coil of 32 turns of copper wire. With his head in the coil, the observer in the dark perceived a flickering bluish light, and in broad daylight the flickering persisted.

A BOILER FURNACE WITHOUT CHIMNEY.

The chimneyless steam boiler and furnace now in operation on a Russian torpedo boat, the invention of a Russian naval engineer named Schmidt, disposes of its combustion gases by passing them into the steam of the engine's cylinders. Liquid fuel, easily yielding combustion without smoke, is essential. The combustion gases are cooled from about 3,500 to 1,800 degrees F. on leaving the heating surfaces of the boiler, and they are then passed into a tube into which a fine spray of cold water is injected under pressure. This cools the gases to between 650 and 900 degrees F., converting the water into superheated steam of the same temperature. The mixture of steam and combustion gases in led to the upper part of the boiler, where it is mingled with the boiler's ordinary supply of steam, and is sent into the cylinders. The boiler, besides requiring no chimney, is claimed to have the further advantage of very high efficiency, utilizing 90 and even as high as 97 per cent. of the heat of the fuel.

CHILE'S EARTHQUAKES.

Chile recently joined the countries having a Seismological Service, which now include Japan, Italy, Austria, Germany, France, Russia, and the United States. Stations for observing earthquakes have been established from Tarma to the South Shetlands, along a meridian nearly 3,000 miles long, and 550 observers note the shocks at 430 different localities. In six months 740 different earthquakes have been recorded, making Chile a rival of Japan as the most shaken country. A novel instrument at Santiago, the first of its kind, is one by P. Mascioni, that is claimed to give warning of approaching earthquakes by its response to electromagnetic waves, set up in advance of the shocks.

WINE WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

For making non-alcoholic wine having the bouquet of natural wine a special method of distillation has been developed in Germany. Temperature and vacuum are so regulated that the most volatile aromatic constituents are passed without volatilizing the alcohol, and the aromatic vapours are received in an absorption liquid of de-alcoholized wine, grape must and sugar. In the second stage the heavier aromatic substances distill over with some alcohol and water, the alcohol and water being separated by their quicker condensation. The remaining alcohol is then distilled off, and the absorption liquids with their aromatic substances are mixed with the wine residue in the still.

METAL INFECTION.

So-called contagious diseases of metals have been given special attention by Prof. Ernst Cohen of Utrecht, who has found the phenomenon really curious. Tin seems to be the most susceptible. When this is exposed to a cold below the freezing-point of mercury, it becomes afflicted with an eruption of pustules, losing its shining surface in a dull gray, and on being cut with a saw it falls to powder or breaks up into a bundle of fibres. The disease has extraordinary infective power. A few grains of the powder placed on the surface of a block of sound tin speedily affects the latter, and transforms it in a few days. This "pest of tin" is the dread of museum curators, many medals and other exhibits falling victims to it. Another melody of tin causes the metal to change structure and become crystalline, and this also can be transmitted by contact. It attacks especially soldered joints, affecting brass and lead in addition to tin. Heating the diseased tin to 250 degrees C., or within a degree of its melting point, does not affect its capacity for infection. The suggested

explanation is that this is a re-crystallization, in which the separate crystalline grains increase instead of being modified. Wrought metal, such as tinplate, tinfoil, etc., seems to take the disease more readily than block tin.

ALCOHOL FOR EMERGENCY ONLY.

In an inquiry by Dr. L. Schunder, of Bern, the conclusions have been reached that alcohol is harmful to mountaineers during a climb, that it may be used as a final stimulus to overcome the last obstacles, and that it may serve as a digestive aid. As a substitute he suggests some substance containing caffeine, such as a powder of 5 grammes each of kola and cocoa with 10 grammes of sugar, to be taken in a little water. In his investigation, he addressed certain questions to 1,200 members of Alpine Clubs Swiss and foreign, and received answers from 573. Of these replying, 412 carried alcohol while mountaineering. There were but 54 total abstainers, but most of those who carried alcohol would use it only very moderately and not at all until necessary.

A GIANT TOOL.

The largest lathe ever made in Germany has a total length of 85 feet and weighs 385 tons. The maximum distance between centres is 52½ feet, and work can be turned up to a diameter of 17½ feet. An 80 horse-power motor drives it, variable gearing giving 60 different speeds.

ACTUAL CASE OF "SECOND SIGHT."

A remarkable instance of "second sight" was disclosed at an inquest in London held on Sarah Pollock, who threw herself from Tower Bridge. Henry Eady, a waterman, of Alfreton street, E.C., said he found the body in the Thames. "When I got into my boat," he continued, "I had a presentiment that the body of a woman was among the files by Topping's Wharf." "You had heard of a missing woman?" suggested Dr. Waldo, the coroner. "No," Eady replied. "I knew of nobody. It was simply a presentiment—something inside me seemed to tell me that a woman's body was there."

"A wonderful gift!" the coroner remarked. "Are you a spiritualist?" "Oh, no!" said Eady, "nothing of that kind. I do not know the name of the church down our way; but my father used to be just like that—he thought of things that came true."

HOW FIRES INDUCE COOLNESS.

PARADOXICAL CURE FOR HUMID WEATHER.

Every one says a London journal of June 17th, grumbled about the humid heat of last week, but no one thought of the one remedy for it—to light the fire. The whole thing is explained by the *Lancet* in the following article: "The atmospheric conditions of the last week have caused a general lassitude and lassitude in the community, a sense of oppression and languor due to the high saturation with moisture of the surrounding air. The rise of temperature in the shade has not been high, a degree or two above 70 deg. F. at the utmost, but there was no getting away from the feeling of tiredness, and no advantage to be got from seeking shady places."

"The idea of a fire in the stores of the sitting-rooms seemed absurd, and few people thought of meeting the weather thus. And yet, paradoxical as it may seem, artificial heat, under the conditions mentioned, is one of the best means of getting rid of the unpleasant feelings set up by these states of damp and high saturation."

"The reason for a fire—preferably of wood—is obvious; the air is dried, a current is made through the room and up the chimney, and the saturated atmosphere is made endurable through radiation. "Knowing the susceptibility of some people to certain atmospheric conditions, it is merely wait for the weather to change, instead of trying to derive means by which accommodation to the existing elements may be obtained, either by modifying the external conditions or by making the body harmonize better with its surroundings."

"During the hot weather of the first week in June of this year the way to combat languor was to light a fire; we are not at all sure that the public and the medical profession might not find between them other simple measures for dealing with physical ill, whose atmospheric origin is as yet not understood."

A STRONG INDORSEMENT OF NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

"Having suffered for years with a very obstinate case of dandruff and falling hair, I had almost despaired when a lady friend induced me to try Newbro's Herpicide. Now after a thorough trial I cannot say enough in praise of it. From a dull listless head of hair I have now a beautiful head of glossy hair which I can only thank Herpicide for."

(Signed) MADAME THEKA.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
Care New York Clipper.

"As good as Herpicide" is the familiar claim that is made for many so-called germ-destroying hair remedies. Newbro's Herpicide is the ORIGINAL remedy that kills the dandruff germ, and its wonderful success and popularity account for the increasing number of imitations of it.

Why not get the Original?

Substitutes are always disappointing. Herpicide kills the germ that causes dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Extraordinary results follow its use. Stops itching of scalp instantly.

AT DRUG STORES.—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N, Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

282-B
A. S. WATSON & CO.
SPECIAL AGENTS.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals. Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark—

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

BOVRIL

The Supreme Achievement in
Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

[792-2]

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



By Royal Warrant
to H.M. the King.

—gives a delightfully
appetizing flavour to
all Meat Dishes,
Fish, Soup, Game,
Cheese and Salad.



"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.
ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hong Kong, 16th October, 1907.

[1565]



MADAME THEKA

CAN THIS MAN READ YOUR LIFE?

The rich, poor, exalted and humble seek his advice on Business, Marriage, Friends, Enemies, Changes, Speculation, Love Affairs, Journeys, and all events of Life.

MANY SAY HE REVEALS THEIR LIVES WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Free test Readings will be sent for a short time to all "Hongkong Daily Press" Readers.



Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that reveals with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual, and so outlines the life as to assist in avoiding errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

Roxroy, a man who has for twenty years been doing into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round in the ladder of fame than his predecessors. Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity, and his manner and tone immediately impress one with his sincere belief in his work. A huge stack of envelopes piled in his workroom, and a letter to Prof. Roxroy, says: "You are certainly the greatest specialist and master of your profession. Everyone consulting you will marvel at the correctness of your detailed personal readings and advice. The most sceptical will consult you again and again after corresponding with you once."

If you wish to take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading, send your date, month, and year of birth, state whether (Mr., Mrs., or Miss), and also copy the following verse in your own hand-writing:—

"I have heard of your power
To read people's lives,
And would ask where for me
You have to advise?"

Be sure to give your correct name, birth date, and address, and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 904, No. 177a, Kensington High-street, London, W., England. If you wish, you may enclose 25 Cents (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Do not enclose coins or silver in letters.

[777-2]

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

THE ROYAL ENVOI.
No garden more brilliant as a rule than the Royal Envoi during Ascot week. If lilies, roses, and carnations, sweet peas, and even calliopes, took to walking about the lawns, they would look much as the enclosure does from a distance. But this year, all the flower beds are in deep black, and the blossoms present rather a forbidding appearance. If the shortened period of mourning had only been a full mourning as well as second mourning, there would have been a different tale to tell; but as it is, there were only variations of outline and not much of hue. No one wanted to be branded an "outsider," by going to a Royal Envoi in the plumage of the golden plover; indeed, even the occasional magpie was conspicuous in the assemblage of black on Tuesday.

SILHOUETTES AND SENSE.
It is high time that the smart woman looked at herself in the light of common-sense. "Hop, Mary, you'll never catch the train!" cries one tight-skirted girl to another in a *Pu-ch* akata, and really this is scarcely caricature. The Grand Stand at Ascot presented many difficulties to ladies in skirts that clung about their feet in amazing quantities. No less trouble were the enormous hats, which, being nearly all black, presented rather the appearance of a sea of trimmed umbrellas, at the moment of the race. Of course, if we really want to look like parodies, there is no reason why we should not; but we shall soon need to tie a string to our feet to keep ourselves on the ground, if hats get much bigger.

WAISTBANDS, COLLARS, AND SLEEVES.
Waists are back where nature put them, and hats have come back to emphasise the fact. Apart from head and feet (but the extremities are important exceptions), the paddock was full of figures bearing a strong resemblance to human beings. It is a long time since this has been so; what with Empire, Directoire, and Noah's Ark fashions, we have been for long draped after a method having but little relation to physiology. Now, however, waists are back, sleeves are short, collars are rare, shoulders are plain, and sweet reasonableness prevails down to our ankles and up to our hair.

PRETTY FEET AND HIGH HEELS.
With the short and very narrow skirt comes a great diversity of footwear, and an approach to the heightening of heels as a high heel is supposed to give a smart appearance to the foot. It certainly does not improve a walk already made extraordinary by the fashionable shoe. The smart shoe has a very long line of toe, broken up into small bars of stitched leathers fastening with enamel or diamond buckles, the line round the ankle being thus shortened. The back of the shoe comes well up, and frequently the effect is further lightened by side-pieces of patent leather. Then the rest of the shoe is of contrasting material, such as suede with leather, patent toes and cream leather uppers are coming in with half-mourning, but nothing but black was seen at Ascot.

BUCKLES AND SANDALS.
The buckles of historic memory is back with us, and although it is more suitable for indoor than outdoor wear, in very fine black suede, embroidered in black, and lined with black ribbon high round the ankle, it might have been seen at Ascot. It affords a corrective to the high-heeled fashion. Another shoe is so out away that it bears a resemblance to a high-heeled sandal, if such an anomaly may be conceived. There is scarcely any covering for the toes, and the shoe is held on by ribbons laced across and across the foot. For high tops this is very becoming.

FOURTEEN IN GENERAL.
While on the subject of shoes one may mention the diversity of evening footgear at the moment. Damask, satin, and white brocade, with a flower pattern introducing the colours of the party gown, are being worn in Paris. Plain white silk slippers, veiled with fine black Chantilly lace, are worn with transparent stockings whose whole front is a panel of Chantilly. The buckles of the Grand Monarque appear on many evening shoes, and heels are perceptibly lower in those. The buckles are much in favour in Paris.

SEEN IN THE PADDOCK.
A clever and becoming dress was worn at Ascot by a distinguished little lady with lovely coloring. Of black net over black tulle, it was worked with black silk flowers, suggested by graduated horizontal darnings of black silk with a slight sheen to it. This was not enough to be incorrect, but it saved the general effect from that utter deadness and heaviness which makes deep mourning so unbearing. The shoulders were seamless, but the sleeves were cut on the inside to fit into an armhole. A band of embroidery, however, encircled the bodice, and was repeated on the sleeves in such a way that the effect of the Magyar blouse was given to the dress, without its stiffness. Round the base of the neck the dress finished with a single line of oxidised silver cord, so narrow that it scarcely showed. A band of embroidery held the draped tunic in about the knees after which the net was turned up again, and carried into the black of the belt.

HATS AND HEADS.
These two have very little to do with one another. The hats quite a lot of rests on the head; but beyond that the latter must be the best for itself that it can. A pretty woman might as well be in a hen as behind her hat-brim, so little can be seen of her. She might also be bald. Chins are important just now; they are all one can see of a good many women. Added to the largeness and droopiness of the smart hat is the fact that the trimming must stand up on end, especially if it consists of long feathers. It is no wonder that hair-dressing in the evening is a matter of so much skill and care; it is only then that the hair is visible. Tresses, besides being as wide as they can, must be very high indeed. Eight inches of plaited straw is not considered excessive, and the trimming at the side or back is tall in proportion. Consequently tall people are enjoying themselves this season, for in every respect the fashions require height to carry them off.

HAIR-MOVING FASHIONS.
A daily paper has made the discovery that owing to mourning this is going to be a white summer. That was surely a foregone conclusion. Black hats wreathed with sweet peas will be very numerous. They are at once picturesque and correct, and also avoid monotony. It is very unlikely that much colour will be seen immediately half-mourning is over; it will be the end of July before any brilliance becomes usual.—X. AND Z. in the *Globe*.

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HOW TO FLY TO AMERICA!

THE ROMANCE OF THE "BLUE BIRD"

I am able to make the interesting announcement of the completion of the design for an entirely new type of airship. It has been named "Blue Bird."

The airship has been designed by a famous engineer who is a University professor of engineering. He is one of Count Zeppelin's right-hand men, and one of his trusted friends. One of his ingenious inventions is for conveying coded messages in war-time, and is supplied to the British Admiralty. This engineer has crossed the Alps in the air on a trip lasting three days. I am not at liberty yet to mention his name.

This airship embodies all the best features comprised in the Zeppelin dirigibles, in the Patrie and in the Geneva, but its leading features are wholly new. In the entire tribe of balloons of the dirigible type the motor has been suspended from a cigar-shaped body enclosing a balloonette and has been suspended at a considerable distance below this cigar-shaped body. This was the case in the Patrie, the Liberte, the Republic, the Ville de Nancy, and the Russian balloons. The result of the suspension of the engine far below the body of the balloon is that the centre of resistance to air-pressure was at too great a distance above the centre of propulsion. Of course, if we really want to look like parodies, there is no reason why we should not; but we shall soon need to tie a string to our feet to keep ourselves on the ground, if hats get much bigger.

In the Blue Bird airship, which has been designed for Trans-Atlantic work, the body of the balloon is rendered rigid by the singular formation which turns the keel, as it were, into the backbone of the airship itself. The airship can carry inside the keel a crew of ten persons, two engines forward, two engines aft, and on the under side of the keel, which is 150ft. in length, is a series of immense petrol reservoirs.

This large ship offers far less resistance to progress through the atmosphere than any ship hitherto constructed; while owing to its extremely simple design it can carry more power than any other. Moreover, it is manoeuvred with surprising ease. The whole command of the ship is concentrated in the hands of the pilot in the centre of the keel, and at his hand are very simple appliances which can, at the touch of a finger, put in or throw out of action, as desired, the motors, propellers, rudder, ventilators and valves.

It was a wonderful sight to watch Mr. Kipling's face, when the plans of the Blue Bird airship were laid before him the other day, and to watch the gradual kindling of his enthusiasm. He could hardly believe his eyes, the novelist's own story had been realised by the engineer. It was a case of Adam's dream. "He awoke and found it true."

WONDERFUL POWERS.

Now what are the powers of the Blue Bird airship for its Trans-Atlantic voyage? It can carry five tons of petrol. It can stay eighty hours in the air. It can rise to a height of 10,000ft. above the level of the sea. It has a maximum speed of fifty miles an hour; and consequently a radius of action over no less than 4,000 miles, without descending; and it can comfortably carry a crew of ten persons.

The most remarkable feature of this airship is that by the construction of its engine it can use either gas or petrol at the same time or separately; by this means automatically lessening its weight by using petrol (which it carries as ballast) and then using gas to prevent the rise which otherwise the decrease in weight would cause. This reinforcement of petrol by the use of hydrogen gas is an absolutely new feature and the result of the combination is to increase the radius of action and distance of flight by no less than one-third. Another feature of the Blue Bird airship is that it is not affected by change of temperature, or hot sun, as have been all previous airships. The action of the sun affects the volume of the gas; the action of rain overloads the balloon. But in the Blue Bird airship these two effects are compensated by the regulation, in a single apparatus, of the amount of petrol or gas to be burned in the motor. The pilot has under his hand two entirely independent means, not only of propulsion, but also of rise and fall.

IDEAL AIR CRUISERS.

What will be the result of the completion of this airship? In the first place, it will put us (if the English Government take immediate action with a view to acquiring it) on the right road for the constructing of a national aerial fleet.

It is not generally known that the huge aerial fleet of Germany numbers no fewer than eighteen dirigibles. There are seven Zeppelins, five Parsevals, and six balloons. France possesses many more have been voted towards the *Jaune Patrie*, Republics, Liberte, Ville de Paris, &c., and they are now about to vote ten millions of francs for the construction of a new aerial fleet. In Italy the Government have voted ten million lire for an aerial fleet to be constructed on plans made by Forlanini. Russia is making two airships. This gives some faint idea of the vastness that will be expended before any one Power obtains supremacy of the air.

The "Blue Bird" which is to be completed (in order to obtain facilities for sea transport) on high ground lying by Falmouth Harbour, is an absolutely ideal aerial cruiser. In every case in which it has been examined by engineering experts it has obtained unanimity of approval. It is designed primarily for the transport of travellers.

Moreover, cruisers of the Blue Bird type will be no less important for purposes of naval defence. In a few moments this ship can be transformed into a warship of absolutely infernal power, provision having been made for carrying, in case of need, of a Maxim gun, and a ton weight of a very high explosive. There will also be a torpedo-tube in the keel, as in an ordinary torpedo-boat, for the emission of torpedoes. The weapons will be of a weight equivalent to the number of extra passengers carried in time of peace.

You may ask why the name of Blue Bird is given to this redoubtable engine of war. The reply is simple. It was the name given by the maker of dynamite, Mr. Noble. The possibilities of destruction by this aerial cruiser will be so great that they may practically eliminate the possibility of war between nations.

Blue Bird airships will be incomparable commercial instruments, and, with machines of war so terrible as to make war well-nigh impossible. I commend it to the immediate attention of the Imperial Defence Committee.—Harbert French in the *Daily Mail*.

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1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Ayer Panas Rubber Estate Co.	12.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Alagar Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0.6	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	1.80	80% in '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Balgonia Rubber Estate, Ltd.	21.00	100% for '10
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Batang Malaka	0.6	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Batu Caves Rubber Co., Ltd. (p.)	16.00	80% for '09
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1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.70	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2.78	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Bukit Timah Rubber Estate, Ltd.	18.00	80% for '09
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1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Chin. Lat. Serdang Estate, Ltd.	6.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	17.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Chersonese (F.M.S.) Estates, Ltd.	14.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Cleary Rubber Estate	0.7	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Consolidated Malay Rubber Est., Ltd.	2.76	50% in '09
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1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Edinburgh	9.00	50% for '09
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1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Hera Rubber Planting Co. (p.)	22.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Highlands & Lowlands Para R. Co., Ltd. (p.)	10.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates, Ltd.	47.8	15% in '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Indragiri (Sumatra) R. & G. Percha Co., Ltd.	17.10.00	25% in '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	10.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Kawang Perak	0.76	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Ltd.	7.8	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Kombak Rubber Estates, Ltd.	nominal	...
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1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Lebany Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	17% for '08	...
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1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Malacca Rubber Plantations 7 1/2 per cent. Pref.	12.15.00	10% for '08
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Medimau Rubber Estate, Ltd.	12.15.00	...
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1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	2.50	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	48.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	16.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	10.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	3.10.00	12 1/2% for '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	2.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	1.12.6	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	16.10.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	2.50	150% for '10
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	1.15.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	8.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	7.50	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	3.11.6	87% for '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	450.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	16.60	20% in '10
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	4.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	4.00	7 1/2% for '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	33.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	2.12.6	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	2.78	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	10.8	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	9.15.00	7 1/2% in '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	41.78	37 1/2% for '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	6.50	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	6.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	5.26	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	5.00	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	4.50	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	11.50	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	3.80	...
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	7.10.00	5% for '10
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	2.11.00	10% for '09
1900	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	2.11.00	25% in '09

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH.

Alicia, despatch boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 3,000 h.p., Com. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.	
Astrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Shanghai.	
Atlas, admiral's tug, 615 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master, S. West, Hongkong.	
Bedford, 1st class cruiser, Capt. E. S. Fincher, Weihaei.	
Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.	
Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Hongkong.	
Cadmus, British ship, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. L. P. Heard, Shanghai.	
Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, 300 h.p., Master, W. Smith, Hongkong.	
Ohio, British ship, 1,070 tons, Comdr. O. T. Barrett, Shanghai.	
Fama, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.	
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Weihaei.	
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 275 tons, 5 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. J. D. Gay, V.C., Shanghai.	
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 275 tons, 5 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Menzies, Shanghai.	
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 5 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote, Shanghai.	
Kent, 1st class cruiser, 9,200 tons, 14 guns, Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, Weihaei.	
Kinsara, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyons, Yangtze.	
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Capt. F. C. Loomond, Kuda, B. N. Hornet.	
Minotaur, 1st class cruiser, 14,500 tons, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Wessing.	
Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O., Weihaei.	
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.	
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillier-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.	
Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Comdr. E. Stevenson, Shanghai.	
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. White, Hongkong.	
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. B. Southby, Hongkong.	
Saige, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yangtze.	
Tak, torpedo boat destroyer, Gunner W. Barlow, R.N., Hongkong.	
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Rear-Admiral Lyon, Hongkong.	
Tal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. J. G. Good, Yangtze.	
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Yangtze.	
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd, Thomas, Weihaei.	
Waterloo, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits Settlements.	
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.	
Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.	
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. E. Brooke, Yangtze.	
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.	

FRENCH.

Achéron, armoured cruiser, 1,330 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon.	
Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,370 tons, 22 guns, 5,100 h.p., Commander Fournier, Hongkong.	
Alouette, gunboat, 500 tons, 7 guns, 420 h.p., Commander Bataillon, Saigon.	
Argus, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Audouard.	
Bismarck, gunboat.	
Cinquantre, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.	
Coronade, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.	
Décidé, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Lieut. de Lizeray, Shanghai.	
Dupleix, armoured cruiser, 7,378 tons, 26 guns, 17,000 h.p.	
Desaix, armoured cruiser, 7,378 tons, 26 guns, 17,000 h.p.	
D'Almeida, gunboat.	
Escar, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.	
Eschraoui, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Commander Bataillon, Saigon.	
Fronda, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Saigon.	
Harri Rivière, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns, 153 h.p., Haiphong.	
Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Marre, Saigon.	
Montcalm, armoured cruiser, (harship) 9,87 tons, 26 guns, 19,600 h.p., Rear Admiral de la Croix de Castries (Commander-in-Chief).	
Maheba, surveying ship, 1,225 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Commander Regot de la Touche, Saigon.	
Monquet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Commander de la Roche Krandrian, Saigon.	
Olry, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. de Maistreville, Upper Yangtze.	
Peiho, river gunboat, 180 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p., Lieut. Fues, Tongkai.	
Perle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Monnier, Saigon.	
Pistole, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p., Commander Martenot, Hongkong.	
Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morris, Saigon.	
Redoutable, battleship (reserve), 2,330 tons, 37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouet, Saigon.	
Styx, armoured gunboat, 1,840 tons, 8 guns, 1,600 h.p., Lieut. Berliot, Saigon.	
Taken, destroyer, 230 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p., Lieut. Berliot, Saigon.	
Vauban, torpedo-depot, Commander Mortenol, Hongkong.	
Vétéran, torpedo-depot, Lieut. Bihel, Cap. Saint-Jacques.	
Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p., Lieut. Doménin, Sikiang.	

GERMAN.

Arcona, cruiser, 2,719 tons, Captain von Hipper.	
Blitz, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Lant.	
Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Graf von Pöck-Wyck-Webber.	
Leipzig, cruiser, Captain Engel.	
Luchs, gunboat 850 tons, 10 guns, 1,341 h.p., Captain Baken.	

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

July 14th, 1910.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTTER MARKET.

Meat Market.

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Insist on LEMCO.

Within the British Empire never ask for Liebig's Extract—inferior meat extract is sometimes sold as Liebig. The only Beef Extract ever prepared under the personal direction of Baron J. v. Liebig and still prepared under the system of scientific inspection laid down by him, is the Liebig Company's Extract of Beef, every jar of which is labelled "Lemco".

Only pure, fresh, highly concentrated Beef in Lemco—no preservatives, no adulterants, no impurities, no artificiality. No other Beef Extract has its strength and flavour—no other goes so far. Invaluable in Kitchen and Sick-room.

LEMCO, a Leyden's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco

582-9

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT



THIS WHISKY WAS STARTED IN THE LATE ROYAL HOUSE OF BURGUNDY AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1810.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

593

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famous Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCURF, DRYNESS, ITCHING, SORENESS, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and permanent remedy. It is the only real specific for Eczema and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warms the blood from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

THIRD MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes:—"I had a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 31, 1909.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLICAN-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中 年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1904 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE CHINESE CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 72ND CYCLE.

PRICE 32 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post free to any part of the World (unrepresented) by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts in London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years From 1874 to 1909.

Price 32 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

QUEER CUSTOMS.

(BY ANDREW LANG.)

"Manners they have none, and as for their customs they are beastly," wrote the nineteenth century visitor to the South Sea Islands. Yet these customs, it is to be supposed, had once a *raison d'être*, and, if rational as they seem to us, there is a reason implicit in them. Sometimes the reason is quite startling in its results. Thus nothing can seem more irrational than the marriage laws of most savages, with the claim of each kin to some mystic connection with a given beast or plant, and the law that nobody must marry a person of the same totem; and all the other queer rules. The result, in Australia, says Mr. Frazer in his new book in "Totemism," is that the Australian system of marriage prohibitions "presents a curious analogy to a system of scientific breeding." The blacks have been unconscious professors of eugenics. Now, if the European people (or "Aryans," if you please) never followed the strange winding track by which savages have reached scientific breeding (and Mr. Frazer has no certainty that "Aryans" came by the road) we arrive at a curious conclusion. The black breeds scientifically, the white never did; yet the white can give the black points and beat him. Personally, I think it most likely that the Aryans, very long ago, did come by the road of the blacks, before they developed their existing rules of forbidden degrees.

As Mr. Frazer says, in any case, the savages, "originally wrong as they were in theory," "appear to have been fundamentally right in practice." One might put it that they "were led by a way they knew not, and a path they did not understand." That is mysticism, if you like to call it so; but Mr. Frazer is, in a different way of phrasing his thoughts, scarcely less religious. "These poor savages blindly obeyed the great evolutionary forces," thus their system, "has been an instrument in the hands of that unknown power, the masked wizard of history, who by some mysterious process, some subtle alchemy, so often transmutates in the crucible of suffering the dross of folly and evil into the fine gold of wisdom and good."

Clearly this is very much like Tennyson's One God, one law, one element, And one far off divine event To which the whole creation moves.

However, not all queer customs have a visible soul of good; and very queer are some of the customs in Mr. Frazer's book. That the elder men in a tribe should shut the children and women in their stables, and keep the best foods for themselves, is natural enough. And why, many women dislike raw oysters? Doubtless, as people say when they are starting the most dubious theories, our savage forefathers taboed oysters to their women, who thus acquired an instinctive horror of the uncooked bivalve. In the Yarra tribe, the young people might not eat emus, bastards, ducks, swans, turtles, and young possums, but tough old possums they might eat. "What can be more natural?"

Children who were not offered emus, and many other strange things, which, from curiosity, so longed for as the little boy in the story longer for oyster patties, but the Australian knows ways of dodging his taboos. If nothing but emu is to be had, an old man will smear a young one with emu-fat, and then eat it. He may eat emu. The Emu, a tribe studied by Mr. Langlois Parker, are totemists, and it is a common rule with totemists not to eat their own totem. But the Emu, they do eat them freely, after a short ceremony in which a person's mouth is rubbed with the body of the totem. Thereafter he is free to eat it. How the smearing makes him free, an idea pretty prevalent, one does not understand. But no child who reads this essay has my permission to rub his face with emu, or oyster fat, and then finish the pot. England is not the Bush, nor are our morals those of the Yarra tribe. Our children must not believe, like the Iktoria tribe, that if they break a turkey's egg the result will be thunder and lightning, in which the culprit himself will probably be struck down. That is clearly a fable, devised by the cunning ancestor of turkeys' eggs. In the same way, when Mr. Frazer guesses that people first conceived a dislike of the marriage of the nearest relatives, they did so because they thought that such marriages have a generally blighting effect on nature and the human race, he is too clearly putting the cart before the horse. If people said that such marriages produced such far-reaching effects they were only acting like the elderly ancestor of emus, who, because he thought the breaker of the egg will be struck by lightning, or at least cause a storm. People must have objected to marriages of near kin as very unwholesome practically, before they said that such marriages blighted and destroyed everything edible. We do not know that they did say this; but if they did, like the lovers of emu's eggs, they had some sound practical reason for hating and taboing such unions and inventing the deterrent fables. These reasons are not far to seek.

When a Mahabharata, by which a Sudra, would become a Brahmin, he is to be given a golden cow—a cow-shaped vessel filled with milk, curds, and so on. Now, Girdalun Cambrensis tells a wild tale of the consecration of an Irish King by putting him, if I remember rightly, into the dead body of a mare, with other disgusting rites. I know not any trace of this queer custom in old Irish literature, and Girdalun is usually supposed to have been hoaxed by some Irish medieval humorist. But it was not a likely tale to invent, and substituting milk for a cow, it much resembles the case of the Mahabharata. Were the cow and the horse once totems? Perhaps not; domesticated animals, I think are seldom totems, except the dog, and then he is a wild dog. The same remark applies to the wild cat.

An unpleasant and painful custom is that of taking all sorts of liberties with the teeth of young people, knocking them out, or filling them. In 1869, 1869, Dampier describes all the Australian blacks whom he met as lacking their front teeth. Some tribes explain that to knock out teeth stops an excessive rainfall, but the experiment is hardly worth making. Mr. Frazer suggests that the extraction of teeth may be intended to promote the reincarnation of the individual operated upon. Dampier did not ask his blacks if this was their idea; naturally, it never occurred to Dampier. In some Queensland tribes girls whose front teeth have been extracted get good ways to drink when she goes to Heaven; she gets muddy water if she has kept her teeth. But this looks like a fable, meant to reconcile girls to the loss of their teeth, which must have been knocked out for some other reason; perhaps merely as a visible sign that they had passed through the ceremonies making them marriageable. In the East Indian Archipelago "the common way of announcing that a girl has reached puberty, is to say 'she has had her teeth filed.' We say in an analogous way 'She has put up her hair.' The Northern Formosans hold that to knock out a child's eye teeth makes him more swift of foot. The ceremony occurs at the end of 'the age of innocence,' when a child naturally becomes stronger and faster, and the Formosans seem to me to mistake the relations of cause and effect. These feats of dexterity occur so often at the puberty of the victims that they may be mere outward

marks of age-grade. This, I think, is the view of Mr. Van Gennep, but it does not explain cases of extracting teeth at seasons of mourning. A whooping-cough like love of giving pain may conceivably have a part in many queer customs.

Thus, in our own country the bride and bridegroom were "rugged" in all sorts of ways, more for fun, I suspect, than for luck. The imposition of silence on brides for a long period after marriage is very puzzling. In Armenia it seems the bride may only speak to her husband, and a German traveller of 1856. In India, African tribes the bride may not even speak to her man. Can the whole be part of a traditional system of breaking in young women? Brides are often rather upish. If the rule originated in a superstition the nature of the superstition seems to be undiscovered.

The most curious customs are those in which the husband, when the wife is about to have or has a child, is treated as an invalid, himself. One has heard of a husband, a gamekeeper he was, who did suffer like his wife, but such cases of sympathy, though not unknown, are far from common. In the old Irish *Tain Bo Cuachne* all the men of Ulster, except Cuchulainn, suffer periodically like women in childbirth. Mr. Frazer collects many cases in which the wife by magic, shifts her pains on to her husband, or someone else.

John Knox's secretary is responsible for the story that Lady Atholl shifted her pains to Lady Reres. Mr. Frazer says that Lady Reres was having a child in Edinburgh Castle at the same time as Lady Atholl and Queen Mary. My memory of the story in Knox's secretary's book is that Lady Reres was in normal health at the time, but the book is not at hand, and is not trustworthy in any case.

AN ATHLETE IN SEARCH OF STRENGTH.

MALABAR, CONTRACTED IN INDIA, REDUCED HIM TO A STATE OF EXTREME DEBILITY.

HIS HEALTH AND VIGOR COMPLETELY RESTORED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

One of the most able exponents of Jiu-Jitsu—the Japanese art of self-defence—is Mr. W. H. Collingridge, principal of the celebrated Jiu-Jitsu school at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and author of "Tricks of Self-Defence." Mr. Collingridge was formerly instructor to the Japanese School, Oxford Street, W., the Admiralty, Chatterhouse, &c., and now as the manager of the Adelphi Hotel, Newcastle, his duties keep him very busy. During a recent interview, however, he found time to recount many interesting details of Jiu-Jitsu and some of his personal experiences at home and abroad. "The value of Jiu-Jitsu," said Mr. Collingridge, "as a method of defence is now recognized generally. In addition, it provides a healthy exercise, and there was a time when I was in need of strength. In 1889, I was travelling in India, and whilst at Malwa, I fell a victim to an attack of malaria, so acute that I had to return to England to shake off the effects. "I became subject to extreme nervous debility, was seldom free from sick headaches, and my exertion made my heart palpitate frantically, causing me to feel sick and faint. "In spite of tonic medicines and treatments I got more and more depressed. Everything was a trouble. Almost any sudden noise made me jump and tremble violently. "My appetite was nowhere. What food I took was rejected, or tortured me for hours, with terrible pains in my stomach and across my back. I had a feeling of fulness as though I had taken a heavy meal, after eating perhaps a few mouthfuls. "I tried to take drugs after almost every meal, but to no avail. My strength steadily declined, and I soon felt fit for real exertion. "Then my appetite grew keen; food gave me no pain but nourished me. My nerves were wonderfully braced up, and energy was stored in my muscles by these wonderful Pills. I soon threw off all traces of debility and nervousness, was able to take up my profession again, and never experienced any ill-effects whatever, even after a most strenuous round of duties in the 'Gym.' All is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am happy to allow that particulars are published for the benefit of others made weak by debility and nerve disorders."

Breaking down of the Nervous System is a trouble that afflicts both sexes, and if neglected sometimes ends in Paralysis. It arises from insufficiency of nerve force in the blood—in other words—weak and impoverished blood, and can only be cured by making the Blood Rich and Nourishing. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured the many disorders that arise from a Bad Blood and Weak Nerves, including cases of Anaemia, Indigestion, Eczema, Neuritis, the many forms of Debility that men dread, St. Vitus' Dance, Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Paralysis; also the sores and itches of women. Obtainable of dealers, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 24, Szechuen Rd., Shanghai, post free, \$1.50 per bottle or \$3 for six.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 12.05 pm.—The depression lying to the E. of Japan yesterday has moved away towards N.E.

The depression which was situated over the Yangtze valley is now lying over the E. coast of China.

Pressure has increased slightly at Japanese stations and over the S. coast of China and the Philippines. It is highest over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Moderate S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S. and S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

RUBBER NEWS.

JUNIOR RUBBER RETURN.

	Pounds
Changhat Sarong	3,339
Carey United Paradise Estate	11,830
Bantong	1,948
Bukit Kajang	4,283
Bukit Lintang	3,800
Rodella Rubber Estates	1,017
Bakowin	9,175
East Kometti	13,131
Trafalgar	321
Pegoh Limited	3,570
Sengat	7,000
Glenaly	1,833
Vallambrosa	33,500
Glenahiel	3,867
Anglo-Malay	49,782
Pataling	27,448
London Asiatic	12,520
Golden Hope	2,956
Saba	5,589
Bikam	1,294
Ribu	4,994
Serombar	34,081
Sungei Choh	4,600
Sungei Salak	2,022
United Singapore	190
Chumor	630
Malacca	21,500

RAJAH OVERSUBSCRIBED.

It is reported from Kuala Lumpur that Mr. Kinley has received a cable stating that Kajang Rubber Estates has been oversubscribed for shares. The shares are now at three-quarters to seven-eighths premium.

VALLAMBROSA DIVIDEND.

The directors of Vallambrosa recommend a dividend of 3/8, making 250 per cent. for the year.

HUKIT RAJAH CO.

A special London cable to Posing states that Hukit Rajah Rubber Company had declared a dividend of 90 per cent, making 150 for the year.

A sum of \$7,500 is placed to reserve, £1,000 for depreciation and \$5,966 is carried forward.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PRINCE CHURCH—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.

St. George's Church, Queen's Road, West—8th Sunday after Trinity, 17th July, 10 a.m. Preacher, Rev. G. R. Thompson, M.A. Venite, Crotch; Psalms, Smith, Wallace and Rimbaud; Te Deum; Bussell, Jones and Pyle; Hymns, 493, 273, 319 and 365; Kyrie, Mendelssohn. Holy Communion, 12.15 p.m. Evening Song, 6.30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. J. Crofton, M.A. Psalms, Hayes, Woodward and Monk; Magnificat, Barclay; 26th A.N.; Nunc Dimittis, Kinkaid, 24th A.M.; Hymns, 240, 203, 472 and 493.

The Church Ladies' "Day Spring" will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the Services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6.30 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.10 and 6.10; returning afterwards). The "Answering Prayers" is the Call Day. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided. Sunday school 10 to 10.45 p.m.

UNITED CHURCH, Kennedy Road—Minister—Rev. C. H. Crofton, 11 a.m. Sunday, 17th July, 1910. Hymns, 52, 201 and 246; Cant and Anthem, 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns, 440 (Antiphon), 284, 171 and 617. Friday, 8.15 p.m. Ch. Indian Endeavour Soc. etc. Subject—Faith.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 8th Sunday after Trinity, 17th July, 1910. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Holy Communion at noon, Evening Service at 6 p.m. Service on Sunday, Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

St. John's Church, Hongkong, 8th Sunday after Trinity, 17th July, 1910. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matt. 8 (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Crotch; Psalms, Smith, Wallace and Rimbaud; Te Deum, 8th Sunday in Easter; Jubilate, Goodson; Anthem, "O Love the Lord," Sullivan; Hymns, 229 and 655 (Psalm 119, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 14 and 17 in union. Psalm 87, verses 1, 4 and 5 in union. Psalm 89, verses 1, 10, 14 and 18 in union. Holy Communion (12.15 a.m.) Evening Song (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, Hayes, Woodward and Monk; Magnificat, Barclay; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 285, 223 and 21 (11); Voluntary, "Festal March," Stokess; "Benediction," Holman, 2nd Psalm 89, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 14, 20, 30 and 45 in union.

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TO DAY
9.30 P.M.—Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie,
at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Tuesday, 9th August—Eighty-Eighth Ordinary
Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong, Canton
and Amoy Steamship Co., Ltd., Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Sembill, 14th
July—Sundank 9th July, Timber and
General—Melchers & Co.
KANAGAWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,825, C. H.
Butler, 14th July—Singapore 7th July,
General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
MAIRIN, German str., 1,169, Christensen, 15th
July—Saigon 11th July, Rice and General—
Johnson & Co.
PENINSULAR, British str., 2,999, Richard
Hayes, 15th July—Foolchow 13th July,
Tea and General—Jardine, Matheson &
Co.
SUNOKIANG, British str., 935, Hardt, 15th
July—Hilo and Cebu 11th July, Hemp
and General—Butterfield & Swire.
TEAN, British str., 1,546, A. W. Outbridge,
15th July—Manila 12th July, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
WYNERIE, British str., 3,141, W. J. Lindsay,
14th July—Kobe 12th July, General—
Arnold, Karberg & Co.
YINGORON, British str., 1,216, W. Frazier,
15th July—Sibidi 9th July, Coal—But-
terfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
15th July.
Benedict, British str., for Bangkok.
Buge 2nd str., Japanese str., for Moji.
Coburn, German str., for Australia.
Ichang, British str., for Canton.
Kangy, 2nd str., Japanese str., for Dairen.
Korica, American str., for San Francisco.
Krongy, 2nd str., for Shanghai.
Wongy, German str., for Bangkok.
Wuhu, British str., for Shanghai.
Wynerie, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.
15th July.
CARMARTHENSHEIR, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
HOIHOW, British str., for Swatow.
KORICA, German str., for Hoehow.
MANSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
SUNDA, British str., for Shanghai.
TINGHAI, 2nd str., for Canton.
YUNNAN, British str., for Manila.
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SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. Tain reports: Light S.W.
and Southerly wind, fine weather and moderate
sea throughout the passage.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
July 15th.
KOWLOON DOCK—Saris Bandier, Huangho,
Gloria, Haiyang, Merapi.
TAIKOO DOCK—Union Hephaestus, Shast.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to
Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for
the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th inst.,
at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. [31]

**AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.**
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA
AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship
"SILESIA,"
Captain E. Radonich, will leave for the above
places on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., P.M.
This steamer has special accommodation for
passengers. Electric light, electric fan in all
cabins, and carries a doctor and a stewardess.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [3]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"GLENLOCHY"
Will be despatched for the above Ports on
FRIDAY, the 22nd inst.
For Freight and/or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. [798]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"INDRADEO,"
Captain W. H. Lee, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 23rd July.
This steamer has special accommodation for
a limited number of First-Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [820]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR
COAST).
PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.
S.S. "GHAZER" ... On 30th July.
For Freight and further information, apply
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [810]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	GLENLOCHY	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 22nd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Cabitt, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	Breiner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 27th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Saals	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th Aug.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SEROTIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	MELCHERS & Co.	End of Aug.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	INDIEN	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	End of July.
COPENHAGEN	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 18th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASLIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	W. Thomsen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th inst., at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Charbonnel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst., at D'Light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TONKIN	Frenc. str.	—	M. Hingue	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug., at D'Light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	P. Gurgich	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MECKLENBURG	Ger. str.	—	W. H. Lee	SANDER, WIELER & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 30th inst.
THEISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PERIA	Ans. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	Today, at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRADEO	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Aug., at Noon.
NEW YORK	GHAEZ	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WYAT CASTLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	BRISQ OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	J. Boyd	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, VIA KEELUNG, &c.	INARA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA, &c.	ATYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER DIRECT	ATYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, VIA KEELUNG, &c.	ATYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO IQUIQUE, &c., VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Aug., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NYKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Winckler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	F. Iselke	MELCHERS & Co.	About 26th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUNANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Winckler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TIPIANAS	Dut. str.	—	J. B. v. Damme, Jellah	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	V. McVoynt-Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HUCHOW	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMRU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Brano	MELCHERS & Co.	On 18th inst., P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POLYNESEAN	Ans. str.	—	E. Radonich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 20th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SPLESA	Jap. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGHON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 21st inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ABSAU	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 26th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NURIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAKONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	MELCHERS & Co.	End of July.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INDIEN	Dan. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th Aug.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SEPIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	THIRINT	Ger. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BANGA	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JOSHIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DAISHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAPEAIR & Co.	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgin	DOUGLAS LAPEAIR & Co.	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgin	DOUGLAS LAPEAIR & Co.	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgin	DOUGLAS LAPEAIR & Co.	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgin	DOUGLAS LAPEAIR & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHIEH	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. J. Westcott	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 5 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TRIAN	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Frazer	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZAPHO	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	—	H. A. Harde	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	—	W. G. Ball	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	End of July.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	—	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & Co.	On 26th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	—	Prod. Pyne	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	—	A. Stewart	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUNNAN	Brit. str.	—	A. Pauder	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the
United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico
and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
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TACOMA & SEATTLE
VIA
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	26th July.
REDHILL	3,889	H. E. Dowell	23rd August.
OCEANO	4,667	F. W. Davies	27th September.
KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	20th October.
AYMERIC	4,362	J. Boyd	20th November.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

For
YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "PRINZ WALDEMAR," 6,100 { About 26th July.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN ... "BORNEO," 5,050 { End of July.

* Fitted with wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.
For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [5]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at
Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama,
Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT., 16th July	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 6th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 2nd Sept.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 16th Aug.	
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 27th Aug.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 23rd Sept.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT., 17th Sept.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 14th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 8th Oct.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 4th Nov.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at St. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New "Palatial
EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy
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Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
Intermediate on Steamers ... £43 ...
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First Class rate to London including cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while
crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," service Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates
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SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members
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Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of applications from Agents.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA
SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"POLYNESEAN" Capt. Brune	On 18th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 19th July, 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ERNEST RIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 2nd Aug., 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Ceylon,
Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway
from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.
For Further Particulars, apply to—
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
Queen's Building.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN,
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI"
Captain G. W. Gordon, carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the
23rd July, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers
and Cargo for the above ports in connection
with the Company's s.s. "MORAY," 9,500
tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
in which vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London,
other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay by the R.M.S. "EGYPT," due
in London on the 4th September, 1910.
Passes will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1910. [1]

CANADIAN
PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"AYMERIC."

FROM HONGKONG,

TUESDAY, THE 26TH JULY.

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by

OCEANO ... 27th Sept.

KUMERIC ... 20th Oct.

AYMERIC ... 20th Nov.

Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver
and Overland Points in Canadian and United
States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding rates of
freight, etc., apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [319]

